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Mycological Bulletin

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W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University

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A PHALLUS NUMBER.

Professor W. H. Long of the State Normal School, Denton, Texas, has published in a recent Number of the Journal of Mycology, an extended account of the Phalloideae or Stink-horns of Texas, illustrated by several half-tone illustrations of the species. We devote this number of the Bulletin to this subject, reproducing Professor Long's plates, and a fair portion of the interesting text of the article.

THE PHALLOIDEAE OF TEXAS.

BY WILLIAM H. LONG.

The fall of 1902 was unusually wet for this State and cold weather was late in coming, as our first good frost did not occur until Nov. 22. Such climatic conditions brought forth a wealth of fungi; the Basidiomycetes and Gastromycetes being especially abundant. It was the good fortune of the writer to collect and have photographed five species of that unique and interesting group of Gastromycetes—the *Phalloids*.

In an old sandy field, that had not been ploughed for seven or eight months, four species were found, viz: *Mutinus caninus*, *Phallus rubicundus*, *Phallus impudicus* var. *imperialis*, and *Simblum sphaerocephalum*. This field was on the north slope of a hill that was originally covered with post oak (*Quercus minor*) and black jack (*Q. nigra*), but the trees had been cut off for some years and the old stumps were in various stages of decay.

At the base and in the immediate vicinity of these rotting stumps the plants mentioned were usually found. On the margin of this field in the grassy unbroken sod *Simblum texense* was collected. This field was planted in wheat in the fall of 1901 and was used as a pasture for cattle during 1902.

Nearly all of the photographs secured were taken by a local photographer on cloudy days and in some instances when the rain was falling, as this group will not admit of delay if photographs of the freshly expanded plants are desired. Some here reproduced therefore do not show details as well as could be desired.